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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [a33]

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Leave—Mukden	6.55 a.m.	"	"
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Leave—Changchun	7 p.m.	"	"
Arrive—Mukden	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Leave—Mukden	2.30 a.m.	"	"
Arrive—Dairen	12.30 p.m.	"	"
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [a551]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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MANAGER—MR. H. HAYES.

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[a1623]

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and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to
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[a196]

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Miss E. WILL
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Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [a552]

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. Letters in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH 1909.

PRINCE ITO's resignation of the high and responsible post of Resident-General in Korea, which he has held for three years, is not an unexpected event and therefore creates no surprise. As Japanese statesmen go, His Excellency is an old man, being seventy-eight years of age, and now that he has set up the new machinery of government in Korea, and largely imbued the Korean nation with a sense of Japan's friendly concern for her welfare and development as a nation, His Excellency doubtless feels that he can safely leave the further development of his plans to VISCONTI SONO, who has been his chief lieutenant. But the Grand Old Man is not retiring from public life, and in his new appointment as President of the Privy Council the nation has the assurance that he will still exercise a watchful and a potent influence in the development of the great scheme of reform in Korea with which his name will ever be honourably associated. His retirement from the post of Resident-General simply means for him well-earned relief from the onerous and exacting detail work of administration. He has mapped out the way of progress, set the machinery of the new administration in motion, and he leaves behind him in Seoul experienced administrators who have had the benefit of his inspiration and guidance. PRINCE ITO's task in Korea has been one which demanded the highest qualities of statesmanship, and even the stoutest critics of Japan's policy in Korea can have nothing but admiration for the manner in which the venerable statesman has discharged the

responsible duties he undertook; nor can Japan's claim that she has already effected a great improvement in the political and social conditions of the country be controverted. Before Japan took the responsibility of intervening in Korean affairs it is undeniable that "Korean political history was a perpetual repetition of the same tale: plot, counterplot, insurrection and foreign complications," and though we have not yet heard the last of insurrectionary movements, Korea has ceased to be regarded as the powder magazine of the East. True, the effect of Japan's policy is for the present, the virtual annexation of the country so long as her people are unfitted to govern. As PRINCE ITO once declared "the identity of Korean and Japanese interests in the Far East, and the paramount character of Japanese interests in Korea, will not permit Japan to leave Korea to the care of any other foreign country: she must assume the charge herself." Her assumption of that charge has been both a gain to peace and a benefit to the trade, not only of Japan, but of other foreign Powers besides, as the annual trade returns clearly demonstrate. And now that PRINCE ITO is retiring from the position of virtual monarch of Korea, the first thought of the peaceful commercial nations of the world will, we think, be one of gratitude for the good he has undoubtedly accomplished, followed by the fervent hope that the future development of his plans in Korea will continue to be attended with the same beneficent results.

The Siberian Mail of the 22nd ult. was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

Gold to the value of 7,000 pesos has been taken out of the Antismok mines near Benguet since January 1st, 1909. These are the mines in which Mr. M. A. Clarke is largely interested.

Three more cases of plague were reported yesterday, one from the city, one from Yau-mat and one from Bangkok. All the sufferers were Chinese, and two of the cases have proved fatal.

The Hongkong Merchants Agency of Des Vouts Road have forwarded us some samples of Mason's O. K. sauce, the brand is a well-known one, and those who are acquainted with it will agree that the name is thoroughly deserved.

By the outward M. M. mail steamer *Armand Behic* from Marseilles, M. Goubert is coming from Paris on his way to Saigon, where he is to be the new Lieutenant Governor of Cochinchina, in place of the late M. Bonheur.

During the hearing of a coining case at Bangkok, the other day, it was stated that if Hongkong dollars were made into ticals the profit on each would be 50d. That is apart from the cost of the large quantity of cowhides from the steamship *Chippahing* has been reported to the police. On one occasion cowhides to the value of \$950 were stolen, then sometime between the 7th inst. and the 14th another lot weighing 1,500 lbs. were taken away and again 260 lbs. were stolen. All these thefts took place during transhipment in the harbour and the lightermen are suspected.

Commandant d'Olone has returned to France after two years spent in Western China and North-Eastern Tibet, at the head of a French mission of exploration. He made many interesting discoveries in this little-known quarter of the globe, which will be related before the Royal Geographical Society in London, in response to an invitation from that organisation. The mission under Commandant d'Olone traversed the country in the upper valley of the Hoang Ho occupied by the warlike race the Miao who have never been subjugated by China, and who form a practically neutral state between China and Tibet. "As to religion," Commandant d'Olone says, "they have made a salad of several theories. They practise simultaneously Buddhism, Brahminism, and a primitive religion not unlike that of the primitive Greeks and Scandinavians, worshipping the spirits of the plains, rivers, and mountains."

LAWN BOWLS.

A match for spoons (presented) took place between two teams on the Police Green on Tuesday. The one team representing Wanchai was skipped by P. S. Pitt, and the other was captained by P. C. Stewart. The former won by 24 points to 17. The teams were Wanchai—P. C. Ogg, P. C. Glendinning, P. S. Cooper, and P. S. Pitt; other team—Inspector Robertson, Inspector Goudley, Inspector Langley, and P. C. Stewart.

AN ALLEGED LOTTERY.

Mr. Kemp was called upon at the Magistracy yesterday to decide an interesting point as to whether a certain proceeding amounted to a lottery or not. The case was certainly a novel one. It arose out of the prosecution by Sergt. Sim of a pork butcher of Kowloon city for conducting a lottery, the details of which were given by the sergeant. It appears that the butcher cut off a portion, say, about the weight of a cat, and suspended it in his shop. Then he issued tickets to the number of forty, one at ten cents each, and the buyer who guessed nearest to the weight of the piece of pork was awarded a prize of a goose, while the one who came second won a piece of pork. P. S. Sim contended that this amounted to a lottery, but Mr. Kemp reserved his decision for a day or two.

TELEGRAMS.

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CRICKET.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 16th.

The test match was continued. The bowling analysis in the first innings showed that Laver took three wickets for 75 runs, Cotter four for 80, Noble three for 42.

Australia went to bat on a dull wicket and compiled a total of 350, which gives them a comfortable margin over England's 269. A feature of the innings was the brilliant stand by Ransford, who carried his bat out for 143.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA.	
Macalister	22
F. Laver	14
W. Bardsley	46
W. W. Armstrong	12
V. F. Ransford (not out)	143
V. Trumper	32
M. A. Noble	28
S. E. Gregory	14
A. Cotter	0
C. G. Macartney	7
H. Carter	27
Extras	27
	350

The bowling analysis showed that Relf took five wickets for 85.

ENGLAND.	
J. B. Hobbs	9
T. Hayward (not out)	5
Extras	2
	16

THE U.S. SQUADRON IN JAPAN.

RESULT OF THE RECENT COURT-MARTIAL.

Tokyo, June 16th.

The American (Philippine) Squadron has left for Hakodate.

The court-martial on the petty officers for selling gun-mountings to civilians on the ground of lack of evidence.

It is understood that no Japanese was examined owing to the complications of international law, but the Japanese firm whose name was connected with the matter has been excluded from the list of acceptable contracts for warship supplies.

[BUTLER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

BRITISH POLITICS.

A HINT IN THE LUTE.

LONDON, June 16th.

The "Daily News" states that thirty Liberal members have combined to resist the Land Tax.

This makes the outlook more ominous for the Budget than the discontent of the landowners or the City interest.

THE JAPANESE AT HONOLULU.

LONDON, June 16th.

A New York cable states that Nogoro One, a Honolulu Japanese, has protested to Tokyo against the seizure of his private papers by the Hawaiian police authorities.

Four members of the staff of the Japanese newspaper "Jiji" have been arrested and charged with conspiracy.

A CHINA RAILWAY LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Tientsin-Pukow 5 per cent. Railway Loan of £2,000,000 has been issued.

Germany takes £1,260,000 and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the remainder.

The London list is closed, and the bonds are now quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

JAPANESE ROYAL VISITORS

DECORATIONS.

LONDON, June 16th.

The "London Gazette" contains the announcement that the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order has been conferred upon T. I. H. Prince and Princess Naahimoto.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Kuni lunched with President Fallieres today.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTESTS.

LONDON, June 16th.

A Conference of Cricket representatives from England, Australia and South Africa, held at Lords, has approved the principle of triangular contests, and it is suggested that the first match shall take place in 1912.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

15th June, 1909.

NOT INCLINED TO GIVE UP OPIUM SMOKING.

Last week notifications were issued by the Police Stations of the various districts in Fatsan requesting all opium smokers to call at their stations to apply for the new wooden opium license. It is reported that during the week thousands of people went and applied for the new licenses; they were so numerous that the stations did not have enough licenses to supply half the demand and had to issue temporary paper licenses to several thousands of them. This proves that the people in Fatsan are not inclined to give up opium smoking.

HONGKONG LOOKING FOR WORK.

Over 1,000 labourers have travelled overland from that province to Canton seeking for employment. They arrived at the North River a few days ago and the authorities up there on seeing such a large influx of people into the district and fearing that they might create trouble called to H. E. Viceroy Chang praying that instructions may be given to all the civil and military officials in the neighbouring districts to keep them in peace and order and guard against any trouble which may arise while en route to Canton.

It is reported that yesterday about 500 of them arrived at the Tiger Fort. The Superintendent of Police on receipt of this information immediately instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to dispatch four large junks to convey them to Shek Loong, where employment will be given to them at the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

THE NEW PRAYA.

number of covered wooden jetties on the new praya for the purpose of loading and shipping cargo, but the new praya reclamation plan distinctly states that no wood jetties will be permitted to exist and only iron or steel piers will be allowed in future on the bank. The Director of the Reclamation Department has in consequence given notice to the wholesale firms to remove all the wood jetties and have them replaced by iron ones. On receipt of the notification the wholesale dealers sent a joint petition to the General Chamber of Commerce representing that having regard to the depressed state of trade it would be very difficult for them to raise the necessary funds to erect iron piers at the present time. In support of their argument the petitioners stated that even if a foreign port like Hongkong only large steam boat companies have iron wharves, the smaller Chinese craft being allowed to ship and discharge their cargo along the praya wall. The letter says: "This shows how liberally the Chinese merchants are being treated by the British Government; we are in our own country and surely deserve equal treatment. Furthermore, of late years many Imperial Edicts have been issued commanding the officials to be more considerate towards the merchants and also to give them every facility. The petitioners finally beg that the General Chamber of Commerce will take up their cause and communicate with the authorities to have the new law repealed."

PLAGUE.

Plague has been playing havoc in Waichow and a large number of deaths are reported. It is stated that many of the wealthy and middle class people have fled from the city for safety.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

MAJOR RADEN-POWELL'S STORY.

Major B. F. S. Raden-Powell, speaking at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute, held at the Hotel Cecil last month, the Duke of Devonshire presiding, said they heard a great many rumours about the possibility of invasion. They heard stories of certain nations being ready to invade these shores, how they had plans laid down, and spies swarming in this country watching details. He was speaking the other day to an officer in a certain army and he told him some interesting facts about methods pursued by that country to obtain information.

He (the speaker) asked the officer if it was a fact that in the War Office of his country they had every detail about England. The officer told him that was so, and that they had details of the Eastern counties, every village was marked, the principal landowners and officials were known, and even the postmasters of the villages were recorded. "How did you get it?" he asked, and the officer replied, "We spent 10s. 6d. and bought a Kelly's Country Directory" (loud laughter). So much for spies (hear, hear, and laughter).

H. E. TANG SHAO YI IN HONGKONG.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

BY COMMANDANT DARNLEY STEWART-STREPHENS.

H. E. Tang Shao Yi, who has been on a special mission to the United States and Europe, arrived in the Colony on Tuesday by the N. D. L. steamer *York*. Captain Taylor, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, was among those who met the steamer on arrival. H. E. the Ambassador stayed the night at Glenside Building, which has been taken and furnished for H. E. the Miao Demarcation Commissioner, who will shortly come from Canton to stay here.

His Excellency Tang Shao Yi and Staff called at Government House yesterday morning and were received by H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard.

Yesterday at noon about 120 Chinese merchants and gentry assembled in the Chinese Club, Queen's Road, Central, to welcome H. E. Tang Shao Yi, special Ambassador to the U. S., on his return en route to Peking. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was elected Chairman of the meeting. H. E. and Staff arrived at 12.30 p.m. and they were escorted upstairs from the main entrance by a sub-committee, whence the Chairman led the way into the dining room, where tea and cakes were served shortly after the assemblage took their seats.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK rose and said he felt it a great honour to preside and had great pleasure on behalf of the Chinese merchants and gentry assembled there to extend to H. E. and Staff a hearty welcome. They welcomed H. E. not merely because he was a great official of China, great in position and influence, but because he was one of China's most capable and enlightened men of the day. What H. E. had all along done displayed competent knowledge and wonderful talents. Both his own countrymen and Europeans held him in high esteem. From a mere student educated abroad H. E. rose to be one of the most powerful and important ministers of the present moment all from his own merits and not by chance or by influence so far as his abilities and merits were concerned. He, the Chairman, refrained from going into details, so as not to take up H. E.'s valuable time, as they were well known to everyone present. Suffice it to say that since H. E. took part in international dealings, in every matter of importance, not withholding that influence had been brought to bear on him, he invariably did his utmost to maintain the dignity of his own country and further the interests of his own people. Had China a few more men like him, great advance would have been made. Now that he returned from visiting more than ten European countries, with extended knowledge and experience, it was hoped that the Chinese Government would appoint him to a more important position than before, so that H. E.'s wonderful talents might be brought into full display and thereby his country might be moved forward to take a place amongst the powerful nations of the world. Mr. Lau concluded by wishing the Ambassador long life and prosperity and by calling upon the meeting to give three hearty cheers. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

H. E. Tang in reply said he felt very grateful for what the merchants of his country had said and when he visited Hongkong, he had enjoyed and fully knew how kind it was. But at the same time he could not help feeling ashamed of himself after listening to Mr. Lau Chu Pak's enthusiastic remarks. He had no achievements that he could recall to mind to deserve such praise. As he was already perspiring in this hot weather, Mr. Lau's remarks made his perspiration more. He felt it trickling down his back at the moment (laughter). Altogether he had visited eleven countries and after having been away from his native country so long, he longed very much to be back again. During his journey abroad, he had very little chance of seeing his own countrymen, and not until he arrived at Ceylon on his homeward journey did he meet any Chinese. Hongkong was a flourishing port and he was always very glad to see so many Chinese trading and living there. Although the business of Hongkong had suffered somewhat of late and appeared to be at a standstill just now he hoped it would revive when the cool weather came. The representatives of firms and individual merchants present might take the dullness as a holiday merely for this hot season. It would give place to briskness in the cold season. He thanked the meeting very much for their kind entertainment and had it not been for pressure of official duties, which demanded his presence at Peking, he would be very pleased to stay amongst his people in the South for sometime. (Applause.) After tea, a photograph was taken of the party as a souvenir.

His Excellency and Staff re-embarked at 3.30 p.m. to resume the journey to Peking via Shanghai.

HIS "SOUL MATE."

£10,000 CLAIMED FOR ALIENATION OF HUSBAND'S AFFECTION.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that an astonishing case for alienation of a husband's affections has been brought against Mrs. Emma Eames, formerly of Shanghai, by the wife of the well-known tenor, Mr. Gogorza. Papers were served upon Mrs. Eames in which Mrs. Gogorza asked for a sum of £10,000. Mrs. Gogorza states in her petition that her husband for months past has been under the spell of Mrs. Eames, and calls her his "soul mate" in an artistic sense. Nothing more than platonic affection is alleged, but the petitioner declares that since her husband has been under Mrs. Eames' spell he has had no love for her, and though she has already asked the Courts for a separation from her husband she has fixed upon Mrs. Eames as the cause of her trouble.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 16th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen rapidly over E. Japan, and fallen slightly over the S. Loochoos and the Bonins.

Pressure is now high over N.E. Japan and it continues high also over the Eastern part of the China Sea and the Philippines. It is relatively low over Manchuria, and over the Pacific between the Loochoos and the Bonins.

Light variable winds must be expected in the Formosa Channel and light S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S. winds, light; fair.
Formosa Channel Variable winds, light.
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Loochoos Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

With the exception of a trifle of the no longer dark continent, we of the present generation know the configuration of our globe fairly well, and so the exploration and development of Inner Africa is the only outlet for that spirit of adventure and enterprise which in the past found its expression in the person of Hawkins, a Drake, or perhaps a Cavendish, who sailed "far out," animated by a spirit to rectify a deficit in the family budget, but moved no less by a huge desire to penetrate the Unknown. And, had these gentlemen's adventures lacked the support of their Sovereign and Ministers sitting at home, the boundaries of our vast Empire would have stopped at the Cinque Forks.

Which brings me to that *two-sided* Clive, Sir Frederick Lugard, that untiring explorer and soldier-statesman, whose capacity and courage, so memorably displayed in the winning of Britain of Uganda and the great Niger basin, would have accomplished no more enduring results than followed in India the brilliant achievements of the Gallic rivals of Clive, gallant Duplax and poor Labourdomais, if he had not found in the temper and genius of Lord Roomey and Mr. Chamberlain the sympathy and co-operation that so largely lent to the successful results of his memorable journeys on both sides of the tragic continent. Lugard is the one instance I know of where, in the long story of the opening up of Africa, indefatigable resolve, tempered by a powerful infusion of "God's own common-sense" has met with meet and almost immediate reward.

A trio of my dearest friends, who were each in their own time leaders in the noble mission of throwing open to the eyes of the world the sealed regions of mysterious Africa, departed for the happy hunting-grounds with but scant mark of official recognition in the cases of Sir Richard Burton and Captain Lovett Cameron, and none at all in that of that most perfect of Nature's knights, Joseph Thomson, who found a bloodless path from the Indian Ocean to the shores of the Victoria Nymanas.

But to the present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our great Far Eastern Dependency, better fortune was accorded. He stands forth in my recollection of our last meeting, which took place at Boussu, on the Mid-Niger, at almost the exact spot where Mansueto Park, one of the original pioneers of African discovery, met with an inexhaustible and sad end, a tall, "hard-trained" figure, without an ounce of adipose tissue to spare, bright, keen, grey eyes, a dark brow, heavy moustache, an exact copy of the features of that discoverer of Lake Tanganyika, a suggestion of ferocity, that is, however, more apparent than real, strongly marked aquiline features, also, as in the case of Captain Burton, obviously reminiscent of the profile of an Arab nomad, and burnt to the colour of a pigskin cigar-case. Such is the outer man of the most romantic of our later-day Empire-builders, who, one night when we were fellow-passengers from Galtsotha of our time—otherwise written West Africa—saw to me the story of his first intrusion into that mighty slice of the earth's surface, where, according to old Herodotus, "always is to be found something new." Quoth Lugard: "With forty sovereigns in my belt and with practically no outfit at all, except a well-tried 45° express rifle, paid for in India in the absence of funds by shooting man-eating tigers with regards on that regiment was stationed, and sailed as a second-class passenger for Naples, and afterwards for Suez, on the off-chance of being permitted to be a witness of a big action which was impending between the Italians and Abyssinians. Too soon I found my sovereigns running down, and I was driven to strange shifts and expedients. In the exigency of rapidly diminishing financial resources I took a deck passage in a timber ship bound for Massawa, and slept as best I could on the deck cargo. The necessities of my position drove me for my morning bath to the fore-castle and a bucket of water among the sailors; and for my meal of broken victuals with the Italian cook in the galley alongside the engine—this in the summer in the Red Sea, where the heat was such as would grill a black stoker. Adversity finds us strange bedfellows. A Genoese, who spoke a little English, the boatman of the steamer, had become my friend; I saw him seldom, but through him I was helped with Arab pilgrims he saw through my disguise, and told me that he knew that I was a *gentleman*, and, impulsive but sincere, he surprised me one evening by suddenly saying, with a lurid intonation, 'I do anything for you. You want shirt? Here is my other shirt. I give it to you because I see you have good heart for some of these poor black people.' I am rather inclined to believe the ex-High-Commissioner of Northern Nigeria and present Governor of Hongkong has, proudly retained that fortunate underground of the good-hearted boatman as a memorial of the days when, in the early nineties, he set forth to savage Africa, as a gentleman adventurer, on that wonderful career of professional advancement and kudos, which he never could have hoped to have attained had his life been confined to buttoneries of the parade ground and the red tapety of the orderly room. His name is written large on the African map as having been the means of transferring to English authority independent native kingdoms that had existed for centuries as centres of cruelty and rapine, and of a verity there can be but few of his countrymen who would grudge 'Freddy' Lugard his present magnificent appointment.—*Imperial Review*.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. JOHN HASTINGS.

Before the Full Court yesterday (their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Palms Judge) the hearing was continued of the case in which Mr. C. F. Dixon was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of solicitors.

The application was made by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), while Mr. Dixon was represented by Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston).

Mr. John Hastings, recalled, was further cross-examined. He produced the receipt for the cheque in the Reuter, Brockmann case. This was the receipt given by Wong Hin Tung for \$10,000 paid him on April 5th. He made an entry in his diary of an interview with Wong on April 14th and 15th. These entries were reproduced in his bill of costs. He saw Mr. Wong on the 14th once, and once on the 15th. When witness saw Wong on the 14th the question arose as to amount of detailed account of costs.

The Chief Justice—Suppose your contention is that the balance due to the Kwong Hing Cheung firm would have been \$10,000, if this \$500 alleged to be paid to Mr. Dixon had been included?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—That means that on the credit side there should have been another item of \$500?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—What was the date of this alleged payment to Mr. Dixon?—July 23rd.

The Chief Justice—Have all those payments on the credit side been received by Mr. Dixon?—Mr. Calthrop—Mr. Wong Hin Tung has made an affidavit with regard to this matter. Mr. Hastings was away at the time.

Mr. Hastings—I cannot speak from my own knowledge.

The Palms Judge—In the ordinary course who received payments?

Witness—The solicitor in charge.

Mr. Calthrop—On April 15th when you saw Wong Hin Tung did he complain of this \$500?—Not to me.

But he did complain about the amount of the solicitor and client cost?—What happened on that occasion was that Wong came in and asked for a detailed account to be made out. Witness spoke to Mr. Dixon and told him that if Wong wanted a detailed account he must have it.

In your interview of March 26th did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—I did.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon before March 26th?—I did not. I wrote to my brother and asked him to complain most strongly to Mr. Dixon.

The Chief Justice—That does not prove that the complaint was made to Mr. Dixon.

You are head of the firm?—Yes.

As head of the firm, if you objected why didn't you communicate direct with Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother and requested him to point out very strongly to Mr. Dixon that I objected to him leading this mode of life, and that if he continued to do so we should have to reconsider our arrangements as to leaving him in charge of the business.

What arrangements about leaving him in charge?—It was possible in case of my brother and myself both being absent that we should have to leave Mr. Dixon in charge.

Then there were not any arrangements?—No.

You arrived here in October last?—Yes.

Did you make any complaint when you saw Mr. Dixon?—I did not. I thought the matter was finished because my brother had informed me that Mr. Dixon promised him to give up that mode of life.

Did you ever suggest to Mr. Dixon that such conduct on his part would entitle you to put an end to that agreement?—That is a matter of law which I am not prepared to give an opinion upon at the present time.

Have you ever contended that it would entitle you to put an end to that agreement?—What do you mean by contended?

Put it forward as a right which you had?—It was put forward in the letter in which we discharged him as one of the grounds of the discharge, but only one.

Was this matter set out as a ground in the matters for arbitration?—It was proposed to be but the other side refused to agree to it.

The agreement recited charges of embezzlement as well?—Charges of misappropriation of monies.

Did you think that if you could not substantiate the charges of misappropriation you might be able to put an end to the agreement on the ground of his misconduct with this woman?—I propose to bring evidence on all those matters.

I put it to you that you did that so that if the charges of misappropriation failed the other charge might succeed: you might get rid of him that way?—I did not do it for that purpose.

Then why did you put it in?—Because I wished to put the whole of the evidence before the arbitrator and let him be in possession of the facts of the matter.

Do you suggest that the fact of a clerk keeping a woman is a ground for an employer to dismiss him?—I have already stated that that is a question of law.

The Chief Justice—The questions you have put now are fair, and you have laid the foundations for what you have got to say hereafter.

Mr. Potter—I was afraid they were attempting to lay the foundations for something else. Mr. Calthrop—Have you known any instance in this Colony of anyone on a three years agreement being dismissed before the time on such grounds?—Not to my knowledge.

Do you look upon it as a stigma on a man?—The Chief Justice—I don't want to interrupt you, but the introduction of this question into the proposed arbitration agreement is, I suppose, based on the fact as Mr. Hastings has already put it before us, the breach of promise.

Mr. Calthrop—Then it ought to have been incorporated in the agreement.

The Chief Justice—You don't follow me. I understand if this matter had come before the arbitrator it would have been brought as a breach of promise.

The Palms Judge—When this letter was sent by you to Mr. George Hastings had the agreement promising an eventual partnership been signed?

Witness—It was signed before I went home. You said Mr. Dixon asked you to allow him to practise, and you refused?—I did.

Why did you refuse?—I had a right to refuse. Were you afraid of competition with him if he practised against you?—There were clauses in his agreement forbidding him to practise.

But only if he refused a partnership?—No. I put it to you that under the clauses of the agreement you could only prevent Mr. Dixon from practising if he refused a partnership, or having got it, dissolved it?—The first clause that has a bearing on it is clause 3, commencing "During the term of the agreement."

The next clause referring to the matter is clause C, reading "After the expiration of the term of five years, etc." and the next clause is clause 7.

If that agreement came to an end, and no partnership was entered into, although Mr. Dixon did not refuse, he could practise on his own account?—No.

Did you object to any competition?—I had a right to stop Mr. Dixon practising under the agreement.

Were you afraid of competition anywhere else?

Mr. Potter—I object. They seem to me to be fishing for information for other proceedings.

The Chief Justice did not see any reason why the witness should not answer.

Witness—No, I am not afraid of competition.

The Palms Judge—You are standing on what you consider your legal rights?

Witness—That is so. He asked me to allow him to practise, so he must have thought he required my permission.

Mr. Calthrop—Did you send a circular round to the other solicitors in the Colony about managing clerks practising here after the termination of their agreements?—I did in October, I think.

And you were urging the solicitors not under any circumstances to allow a clerk, after the termination of his agreement, to practise in the Colony?—It was proposed that there should be an agreement among the solicitors.

Did you propose it?—Yes, after consultation with some of the other solicitors.

Then you were anxious to prevent any competition by managing clerks?—We all thought it desirable. All the solicitors agreed except one.

Who was that one?—Mr. Dennis, I think.

Do you know as a fact that Mr. Harston did not agree?—Mr. Harston said it depended on the circumstances of the case.

The Chief Justice—We are both very anxious not to check you in any way in cross-examination. We must leave it entirely to your discretion.

Mr. Calthrop—Is it not a fact that the circular was sent only three or four months ago?—I am prepared to swear it was in October or November, and not this year.

Why are you taking these proceedings?—Because I do not consider Mr. Dixon a proper person to remain on the rolls of this Court.

Are you taking these proceedings in the interests of the profession?—In the interests of the profession, and in my own interests.

Why, if it is in the interests of the profession, did you suggest that he should go and practise somewhere else?—As long as he left this Colony I did not care where he practised.

Why were you so desirous that Mr. Dixon should go away?—Because I did not think he was a desirable person to have in the Colony.

But you did not mind keeping him on for two or three months?—I did not mind keeping him on for a short time to give him time to arrange his affairs.

In your letter of March 31st you forwarded to Mr. Dixon an agreement with a memorandum of cancellation enclosed on it: why did you do this?—Because after what he had admitted to me on the 26th March I thought he would be prepared to cancel his agreement and leave the Colony.

In your letter to your brother you said, "I shall see he does not practise here"?—I did.

You cancelled the agreement and wrote your brother saying you would take care he did not practise here. Was that in the interests of the profession, or in your own interest?—I intended to rely on clauses in the agreement.

Is it not a fact that these proceedings were taken in your own interests, simply because Mr. Dixon would not run away as you wanted him to?—I have said they are taken in my own interests and in the interests of the profession.

On March 26th you say he was not a desirable person to stay in the Colony: how is it you allowed him to have a joint power of attorney with yourself, given by Captain Le Peake, and to have \$65,000 put in his possession?—On or about March 26th Mr. Dixon came into my office with a man named Captain Le Peake, whom I had never seen before, and said that the Captain was desirous of giving him (Mr. Dixon) a power of attorney, to sell certain shares. I knew nothing about the matter at all, but I said that if a power of attorney was given,

my name should be put in it. I understood the client wished to give the power of attorney to Mr. Dixon. I was not aware that the latter had any scrip at all in his possession, and did not know it until he left the office.

What was this power of attorney for?—To negotiate for the sale of certain shares.

Then what would be the good of a power of attorney unless you had the shares in your custody?—I did not know where the shares were.

You trusted Mr. Dixon entirely in this matter?—I did not trust him at that time.

Was it in the interest of the client that you left this matter in the hands of Mr. Dixon?—The client gave his instructions to Mr. Dixon. I could not tell him that he must not do anything of the sort, because Mr. Dixon was still in my office.

You took no steps whatever, except to have your name put in the power of attorney?—That is all I did.

You did nothing then to protect your own client, and let Mr. Dixon have that \$65,000 worth of scrip?—I had no idea what the value of the scrip was.

Did you look at the power of attorney?—I may have been shown a draft of it, but don't really remember. I don't think the shares are saleable on this market. The company is called the Messageries Cantanaises.

Were not these shares in the company running the French steamers to Canton?—I have no personal knowledge of the matter. I think it is very likely that is so.

If you have no personal knowledge, how do you know the shares are not saleable in Hongkong?—I know the name of the Company, and the shares are not quoted here. They are not in any share list in this Colony as far as I am aware.

On February 2nd you say you had an interview with Mr. Hung, your interpreter?—I did.

Did you ask Hung for any instances of the alleged embezzlement?—Mr. Hung came to me and told me that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of obtaining costs from clients, paying portion into the office, and taking portion himself.

Answer the question first, and give explanations afterwards?—I did ask him. Hung also informed me that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of giving him portion of the monies received.

Did he give you any instances?—He did not. Did you ask him for any?—I did.

He refused to give you any?—He did not give me any.

Why?—He said he was unable to do so, and I came to the conclusion that he did not wish to do so.

In reply to the Chief Justice, witness said that [Tan Wing Kwong, his interpreter, told him that Mr. Hung had given him (the interpreter) information about the matter, and witness told the interpreter to tell Mr. Hung to come and see him.

Mr. Calthrop—Did you make an entry in your diary about this?—I did not.

Did you ask Mr. Hung later on for instances?—I did.

When?—Within the next day or two.

How many times did you ask him?—Once or twice.

Were you successful in getting information?—Mr. Hung gave me no assistance whatever. Had he then left your employment?—Yes, he left my employment on 31st December, 1908.

Where did you see him on the first occasion?—In my office.

And on the other occasions?—In my office.

Did you send for him?—He either came or I sent for him.

Did you make any note?—Not in my diary.

Although this was the foundation of your charge, you kept no note?—I did not say I did not keep a note.

When was the last date when you tried to get information from Hung?—Within two or three days of February 2nd.

Were you trying to see him after February 2nd?—No.

Did you make any effort to get into communication with him later?—I did not.

Has your interpreter been in communication with Hung?—I believe he has seen him many times: they are friends.

Was he seeing Hung on your behalf?—No. Then why did Tam file that declaration of June 11th?—When Wong Hia Tung made his declaration in this case he said in that declaration that he had paid \$500 to Mr. Dixon on a certain date, and that Hung Kam Ning was present at the time. I told my interpreter to go and see Hung, and ask him whether this was correct or not. Tam returned to me and said Hung said it was correct.

Then you were not correct when you said Tam had never seen Hung on your instructions?—You asked me whether I had instructed Tam to see Hung with a view to getting him to give me assistance in the matter.

The Chief Justice—I took it down this way, "I have seen him many times, but not on my behalf."

Witness—I told him to go on that occasion.

Mr. Calthrop—On Saturday week you told him?—Yes.

And until I put that declaration to you you did not remember that he had gone?—No.

Why did you write that letter of 31st March?—Because Mr. Dixon asked me to reconsider the matter. I did reconsider it, and I wrote him the effect of my determination on March 31st.

You don't say in your letter that Mr. Dixon asked you to reconsider it?—I did not.

At the interview of the 26th March, did you tell Mr. Dixon that he must leave?—I told him I thought it was impossible for us to keep him in the office after what had occurred.

There was no question at the interview of leaving the matter open?—He asked me to reconsider the matter, and to give him another chance.

And you refused?—No, I said I would think over the matter.

Did you tell us that before?—I don't think I mentioned it.

You were giving a detailed account: was it not most important that you should have mentioned that?—I don't think it was.

I put it to you that you never undertook to reconsider the matter?—I did not undertake anything.

When did you think over this matter?—Immediately after the interview of March 26th.

Had you made up your mind by the 31st?—Yes.

Do you suggest that Mr. Dixon did not keep his diary properly?—He did not enter in his diary two attendances at the Police Court in Wong Sui Po's case.

Do you suggest in face of that entry of the 14th, mala fides on the part of Mr. Dixon?—I say he did not enter these two attendances.

Do you suggest mala fides?—I don't know.

The Chief Justice—In view of that entry, do you suggest there is still a possibility of mala fides in connection with that attendance?—There is the fact that he did not make any entry of it.

The Chief Justice—It is not compulsory that the diary must be kept by Mr. Dixon in his own handwriting?—He can dictate his entries if he likes.

Mr. Calthrop—Is it not usual when a case finishes quicker than expected to take less than the price agreed upon? You can have your pound of flesh, but sometimes you can take less?—Yes.

At the interview with Mr. Dixon on March 26th, did you tell him that Hung had made a confession?—I told him what Hung had told me.

Didn't you say, "Hung has made a clean breast of it"?—I don't remember using those words.

Did you say that Hung was implicated?—I told Mr. Dixon that Mr. Hung had told me that he received portion of the monies.

Did Mr. Dixon ask you for particulars of the monies which you alleged he had taken?—I told him they would be furnished to him later.

Why didn't you supply him at that time?—Because I did not see the necessity of doing so.

At that time you had the cases of Wan Hi and Gubai?—Yes.

Why didn't you point them out to him?—Because he admitted having obtained money.

Did you call Mr. Dixon in for this interview with the idea of obtaining a confession from him?—No.

Then what did you do it for?—To put the matter to him.

If you were going to put the matter to him, did you not expect that he would make some important statement with regard to it?—I did not know what he was going to say.

You put the matter to him, and Mr. Dixon denied it and went out. Then you called him back and said you had enough evidence to prosecute him. Why did you say that if you did not want to get a confession?—I called him back to say those last words.

Is it not clear from that that you meant to get a statement out of him?—No.

Is it true you said to him at that interview on 2nd April, "Well, Dixon, are you determined to fight me"?—The words were very similar to those. As far as I remember, the words I used were, "If you wish to fight, we must fight."

Did you say, "If you won't go away, I shall ruin you"?—I did not say so.

Did you ever use the word "ruin" in the interview?—I could not be quite certain whether the word "ruin" was used in the interview.

Did you say Mr. Dixon would out into your business if he practised here?—I might have said so.

Did he say he would not do you any harm?—I believe he did. He proposed that he should not interfere with our clients.

Did you go on to say, "What will all the other solicitors in the Colony say if I allow you to practise"?—Yes, I might have said that.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin, and on resuming the cross-examination of Mr. Hastings was continued.

Since your return have you reduced your staff?—I have not reduced my staff. Two of my clerks left me, and I took others on.

Have you reduced the expenses of your staff?—Mr. Price, my shorthand writer left me. I was paying him \$220 when he left, and I have taken another man on in his place.

What are you paying the man you have taken on?—\$100 a month.

How long have you had this other man?—A few days. I have been trying to get one ever since Mr. Price left me.

Who else has left your service?—Hung Kam Ning.

What was his salary?—\$200 a month.

Have you replaced him?—Yes, I have taken on two since he left. First I took on a man called Chung.

What do you pay him?—\$75.

Who else did you take on?—Another Chinese clerk whom I pay \$20 a month.

Then you are saving roughly between \$20 and \$250?

The Chief Justice—One must not necessarily go into private details.

Mr. Calthrop—I have no desire to, but I am suggesting that there is not so much work in the office as there was sometime ago.

The Chief Justice—Don't press it.

Mr. Calthrop—When Hung left, did Mr. Dixon suggest that Lo Chi Sau should come in his place?—I believe he did.

Did you speak to Mr. Tam about it?—I did.

And didn't Tam say if Lo came he would resign?—He did, and Hung informed me on February 2nd that Lo Chi Sau was in with Mr. Dixon in this matter, and had been assisting him.

In what matter?—In the matter of misappropriation of monies.

Did you tell Mr. Dixon that Lo Chi Sau was in it?—I did.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Potter: I want to refer you to the letter written to your brother on March 27th. You say in one part of it, "The thing is all the more inexplicable as he says he was not hard up, as he had money in the bank at the time, and he has \$4,000 on mortgage." Did he say that?—At the interview on 26th March Mr. Dixon said to me he had a balance at his bankers all the time. He did not say anything about the \$4,000 advanced on mortgage, but I knew that of my own knowledge.

You say toward the end of the letter, "I have made him pay his balance as Kwok Pui Chi's trustee in bankruptcy" into the firm's clients' account?—Mr. Dixon was appointed trustee of the bankrupt's estate by the Court, and after my conversation with him on March 26th I ascertained that he had a balance in his account as such trustee of about \$1,100, and on, I believe, the 27th March, I requested him to pay that balance into the firm's clients' account, which he immediately did by drawing a cheque in favour of my firm.

A good deal has been said as to why you brought these proceedings. Have you taken any step throughout the whole course of them without consulting your solicitor?—I consulted Mr. Wilkinson throughout the whole of these proceedings before I took any step whatever.

Mr. Calthrop—I put it to you that Hung Kam Ning was the foundation of your case: is that so?—Mr. Hung was only the foundation of my case in this sense: that he gave me information on 2nd February. But he gave me no further assistance whatever, and no details of his charges.

Before you entered into the new agreement with Mr. Dixon, were you aware that he was living with a European woman?—I had no idea that he was before the agreement of April 15th was entered into.

When did you first know that he was living in this way?—When I received a letter from my brother while I was at home.

Do you think it would be a good thing for a partner in the firm of Hastings and Hastings, or in any firm, to live with a European woman?—I consider it would be prejudicial to the interests of my firm, and for another thing, I think it brings a bad class of business to a firm.

Wan Hi was the next witness. He said he was the manager of the Kwong Hing Lung firm of fruit merchants. In January last when a friend of his was charged at the Police Court, witness engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to act for him. Mr. Dixon was the man he saw, and it was agreed that witness should pay \$50 for the case, \$30 down, which he paid. Tam acted as interpreter. Witness asked for a receipt, but Mr. Dixon said it was not necessary as the handing over of the money was sufficient. A few days later witness paid the remaining \$20. It was just on closing time, and Mr. Dixon paid the money in a drawer and went out. Witness asked for a receipt, but Mr. Dixon said it was not necessary. Then he left the office, accompanied by Tam, and witness followed them out.

Cross-examined—When he paid the \$30 over to Mr. Dixon he saw him make an entry in a book.

What book was it?—The sheriff entered it. Did you see the sheriff make the entry?—Yes.

Question repeated—The solicitor made the entry and the money was handed to the sheriff.

Did Tam tell you a receipt was not necessary?—Yes.

You paid a subsequent \$20?—Yes.

You don't remember the day?—At 4 p.m. on the 14th January.

Didn't you say before you did not know whether it was the 13th or the 14th?—Well, if it wasn't the 13th it must have been the 14th.

Were you sent for to pay or did you go yourself to pay?—I went myself after the case was finished.

Who told you the case was finished?—The defendant came to my shop when he was let off.

When you went to Mr. Dixon's room?—I looked into Mr. Tam's room. He asked me if I had the money.

You went to Mr. Tam's first?—Yes.

In his room?—In the solicitor's room.

You said you had brought the money?—Yes.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that mails to CHINA via SIBERIA are despatched from the LONDON General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mails will be forwarded.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dally and Siberia.

Day	Time
19th June	at 8.30 p.m.
24th	at 1.00 p.m.
26th	at 8.30 p.m.
30th	at 8.30 p.m.
3rd July	at 8.30 p.m.

The *Armand Behie*, with the French Mail of the 21st ultimo left Singapore on Monday, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 21st inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 17th April.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Swatow	Chidai	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Chow	Thursday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Bourbon	Thursday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	But Tai	Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Amara	Thursday, 17th, 8.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Mawang	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Kuching, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	Tencer	Thursday, 17th, 8.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chidai	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nishina Maru	Thursday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Yoshi Maru	Thursday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Yapi, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herberstahoe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prinz Waldemar	Friday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Peking and Hapong	Hanoi	Friday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.

EUROPE, & INDIA VIA TATTOURIN

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daitin Maru	Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland	Henri Isen	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Waikang	Friday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Yuenang	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Pavia	Friday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Japan	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Ausang	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
	Zofiro	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMODA, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy, Chefoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Tamsui and Quinhao	Haiyang	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Zungking	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Choshu Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daitin Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.

THE WHISKY OF THE NEW WORLD

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	June 16th
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	193
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	193
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	193
Credits, at 4 months' sight	193
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	193
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months' sight	228
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	433
Credits, at 60 days' sight	443
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	1334
Bank, on demand	1334
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	1334
Bank, on demand	1334
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	741
Private, 30 days' sight	751
On demand	761
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	761
ON MANILA	
On demand	761
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	761
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	1063
ON HAIKONG	
On demand	83
ON SAIGON	
On demand	84
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	84
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$40

OPIUM.

Quotations are:-	June 15th
Malwa New	\$1,100/1,150 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,100/1,200
Malwa Older	\$1,210/1,250
Malwa V. Old	\$1,260/1,320
Persian fine quality	\$900/950
Persian extra fine	\$900/950
Patna New	\$977 per chest
Patna Old	
Benares New	\$1,010
Benares Old	

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Haiyang, from Coast Ports, Dr. Lander-son and Mr. E. A. Murphy.	
Per Prinz Waldemar, from Yokohama, for Manila, Mr. J. Kapa and family, for Sydney, Mrs. and Miss McCallock; for Simpsonhafen, Mr. Kivesoy; from Kobe, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Hashin, Mrs. V. S. P. Ashin and 2 children, Misses Mapa Raintos and H. M. Norton.	
Per Mishima Maru, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Miss H. Truett and Dr. McArthur; for Manila, Mrs. T. V. D. Farnson and family, and Mr. V. Valenzuela; for Shanghai, Dr. S. Aoyama; for Kobe, Mrs. Matsuda and child; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. B. Takeda and 3 children, Commander N. Taniguchi, Messrs T. Otsuda and L. Braconi.	
Per York, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Telleen, Messrs H. Schipmann, E. M. Andersen, A. Bentzen, Thorvald Opas, Carl Andersen and G. Schroder; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. P. Meller, child and servant girl, Mr. and Mrs. Helting, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Muller, Miss C. Meller, Father-Josef Korsch, H. Meyer and party, Sister F. Schutte and party, Dr. Schulte, Messrs C. Weber, E. Reichart, Buller Ladoico, Savio Amabile and party; from Naples, Miss C. Robinson and Rev. McCloskey; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bhesania; from Singapore, Dr. Th. Weis, Mr. G. Becker and Mr. H. Dicke.	

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 17th to 23rd, 1909.

Hour	Mean Time	Height	Hour	Mean Time	Height
Thurs	17	h. m.	17	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	18	h. m.	18	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	19	h. m.	19	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun	20	h. m.	20	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	21	h. m.	21	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	22	h. m.	22	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	23	h. m.	23	h. m.	ft. in.



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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$995, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$51, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$104, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	12	\$133, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	10	\$7, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	1	\$94, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 122, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	10	\$82, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 87
Loan-King-Mow Co. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 108
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 375
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$164, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$51, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 162
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
FERROVIA & CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, buyers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$210	all	\$210, buyers
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	10	\$191, buyers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	12,000	\$50	all	\$71 (old) sel.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000	\$25	all	\$38, sales
HONGKONG LEE COMPANY, LIMITED	5,000	\$25	all	\$155, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	all	\$25
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$195, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$110, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$345
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	25	Tls. 105, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$845
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$215
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$109, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$94, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 119
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$46
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Bomb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$94, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$134, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	10	\$14
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	10	\$8, sellers
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$15, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$36, sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$484
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$125
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	63, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$154
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$34
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$870, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos-Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$15
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	\$10	\$500
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 16th.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY, 20th 1906.			
	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.53	29.81	29.86
Temperature ...	87	81	85
Humidity	60	82	85
Wind Direction	SW	8	SW
Force ...	1	3	2
Weather	c	op	c
Rain	—	0.02	—

Highest open air Temperature on 15th.....
 Lowest open air Temperature on 15th.....